WE insist that the workers have the right to quit their employment, either singly or, in unison, whenever the conditions of employment become irksome, or a change or improvement is desired; that when any representative of the workers engaged is directed by them to perform any duty for the furtherance of the purpose for which the cessation of work [strike] was inaugurated, that he shall have the right to perform that duty without judicial interference by injunction.—Declaration of the American Federation of Labor convention at Kansas City, Mo., December 12-20, 1896.

A. F. of L.'s Anti-Injunction Declarations at Two Conventions

WE, therefore recommend that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employe . . . be wholly and absolutely treated as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may . . . Kings could be and were disobeyed, and sometimes deposed. In cases of this kind judges must be disobeyed and should be impeached.—Declaration of the 1916 convention of the American Federation of Labor, November 13-25 at Baltimore, Md.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard [illegible] Workers' and Farmers

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SECTION ONE.

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'FIGHT INJUNCTIONS,' SAY LABOR SPOKESMEN

Interborough Company Union Shattered By Final Blow As Power House Men Join Strike

(Pictures on Inside Pages)

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 9.—Thomas Walsh, head of Local 1 of the old "Hedley-Connolly Brotherhood," which is the company union, at last night's meeting announced the motive power workers would go out. Other power house and electrical workers' locals are now being canvassed and will join the strike.

Besides the power house men, the board operators, switchboard repairmen and helpers, electro mechanics, meter men, light men and generator tenders and cleaners will go out, according to Walsh.

The heads of the defunct company union have prohibited further meetings of any of its locals for fear of their resolving into joining the real union and the strike movement. The company is bewildered and desperate.

The first serious accident occurred in the early hours of the morning when a Lexington avenue express, operated by a scab motorman (who, of course, had passed what the company calls an "examination"), jumped the tracks, crashed thru a concrete wall, ripped up 10 feet of heavily charged third rail, and set a number of cars on fire. The light travel at that hour of night prevented serious loss of life. Passengers were piloted to safety by firemen and police. Three capitalist newspaper men who sought to get details of the accident were assaulted by company thugs.

Strike Cripples Principal Subway.

By DANIEL TOWER,
Federated Press Correspondent.

NEW YORK — Service on the Interborough Rapid Transit subway here has been badly crippled by the strike of motormen and switchmen. Company officials claim that service was 50% of normal on the afternoon of the first day, but strike leaders declared that only 10% of the usual number of trains were running. Observation of service in various stations late that day showed long waits between trains, sometimes 20 or 30 minutes. The I. R. T. is the principal one of three subways here.

Scabs Run Trains.

Strikebreakers were brot in ahead of the walkout, some recruited locally and others coming from Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and points between. It is said that those from Chicago were supplied by the Washington Detective Agency. Slowly and awkwardly, with many sudden stops and starts, trains are being moved, with a uniformed policeman standing alongside the motorman's cab in each head car. Most of the local scabs are former company employes who were discharged for drunkness, carelessness and causing collisions, according to Edward P. Lavin, one of the strike leaders. Alexander Farlinger, age 23, of Montreal, who took out the first train during the strike, was questioned by reporters about his experience. "Sure," he said. "I used to run a scenic railway train in Buffalo."

It is notable that the I. R. T. has not attempted to run trains to Brooklyn. Frank Hedley, company president, explained that he thought it inadvisable to have inexperienced men operate trains in the tunnels under the East River. But there is reason to believe that there is deeper reason for this restraint than a general precaution. Brooklyn people have keen and tragic memories of the Malbone tunnel wreck eight years ago.

Wreak Before.

On Nov. 1, 1918, the motormen on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, an elevated line, struck for the same wage the I. R. T. drivers were getting, that having been denied them. Anthony Lewis, train dispatcher, acted as a strikebreaker. He was taking a five-car wooden train to Coney Island. Near the Malbone tunnel entrance was a sign: "Slow down to six miles an hour." Lewis drove his train around this curve at 40 miles an hour. It jumped the track. Eighty-nine persons were killed and 300 injured. Next day the B. R. T. granted the strikers' demands.

(Continued on page 2)

FIRST BLOOD OF I. L. G. W. FLOWS IN N. Y.

But Pickets Close Down Scab Shops

NEW YORK CITY, July 9. — The first serious violence in the great garment strike came yesterday. Clott Farmer, a business agent of the Heller-Breslau gang's Local No. 17 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was operating a scab shop under protection of leading gangsters, at 22 West 26th street, when Samuel Lendman, an I. L. G. W. picket, was approached by three gangsters, one of whom shot him in the abdomen.

Lendman was rushed to Bellevue hospital, and while the wounds are serious, recovery is expected. Valogers Guidice, another picket was stabbed by the gangsters and is under treatment.

Arrest Gangsters.

The "industrial squad" were forced to arrest the identified gangsters known as the "Little Augie" gang "Little Augie" and his companion, Morris Gillman, of 88 and 92 Essex street, respectively. Henry Stotz and Josephy Buchhalter, other gangsters, were arrested in the loft of Gold and Clott after a struggle.

Striking cloakmakers cleaned out the foremen and designers from eighteen shops, also cleaning out a big scab nest operated in Brooklyn under the disguise of "Cohen and Turkewitz" at 286 Fulton street, but acually run by Cohen and Weinberger whose Manhattan shop is on strike.

The shop chairmen held an enthusiastic meeting yesterday, adopting constructive plans for strike activity.

Bosses for Law and Order.

Henry H. Finder, president of the Manufacturers' Association, after a meeting of the association issued the following "warning":

"The union has no right to interfere with regular employes which remain in our shops. We serve public notice on Louis Hyman and on all other union officials that we intend to protect our property and our foremen and designers at any cost. This is the United States and not Russia, and we happen to be in a city where those at the head of the government believe in maintenance of law and order. We are not going to lose any time in presenting our situation to the police department. We are not going to be a bit hesitant, either, about laying all information of wrong doing or lawbreaking before the district attorney."

Mr. Finder's fulminations are ignored by the 40,000 strikers. Their fighting spirit is developing excellently and they are proving their determination to drive out the terrorism of the gangsters and continue the struggle to victory.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Chicago Injunction Victims Behind Bars

Here are a group of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union serving time in Cook County jail for violation of the injunction issued by "Czar" Denis Sullivan during a garment strike two years ago.

Defeat of Injunctions, Major Task of Labor, Say Trade Unionists and Labor Publicists

The following statements are made especially for this anti-injunction issue of The DAILY WORKER.

By Barnett Soll, Chairman, Chicago Joint Board, I. L. G. W.

"THE injunction situation in this city is most outrageous.

Forty-six of our members, most of them women with children, husbands or aged parents dependent on them, were imprisoned.

These members were jailed in an attempt to break the organization financially and morally. The judge issuing an injunction acts as a strikebreaker and labor must fight injunctions to the last ditch because it means the existence of our unions.

If the labor movement were to manifest some unity in this respect we would accomplish something towards making anti-picketing edicts an ineffective weapon of the bosses against the unions."

Eugene Victor Debs.

The outrage perpetrated by a suppliant tool of the master class in sending a large number of our comrades to jail for contempt of court is contemptible.

When the word came that Judge Sullivan had not only denied our comrades their constitutional rights but had insulted them besides, my blood burned with indignation and resentment.

William J. Hedger, President Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

The use of injunctions by the employers in their attempt to smash strikes of their employes for better conditions is becoming more and more frequent. The power placed in injunctions today is of such a character that it threatens the life of the union leading the strike if it is obeyed. To obey these edicts against picketing would mean disruption of the organization involved.

The 46 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who refused to follow out the command of Judge Sullivan to cease picketing and went to jail did a most valuable service for the labor movement.

If the labor movement of Chicago or of this country seeks to end the injunction evil they can only do so thru an organized move against injunctions and the judges that issue them.

By Albert F. Coyle, Editor, Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

FOUR hundred years ago the patriots who fought for political liberty in England against the tyranny of the Stuart kings demanded trial by jury as the one sure bulwark against the arbitrary despotism of the kings' judges. During the intervening centuries this right has been one of the staunchest supports of human freedom. Yet in democratic America the worker no longer enjoys the protection of jury trial in case he dares to strike against industrial tyranny for a living wage.

Today the captains and the kings of industry control the majority of the courts just as effectively as did the monarchs of old England. Their money buys the election of state judges friendly to their cause, and "puts over" the election of presidents who will "stay hitched" and appoint the corporation lawyers they want for federal judges. These judges can haul a striking worker into court, act as legislator, judge, and jury combined, and then execute their own sentences upon the workers who dare to object to this autocratic process.

There is no authority in law authorizing judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes. It is a usurped power, first applied by "Injunction Bill" Taft when he tried to chain the Ann Arbor railroad engineers to their locomotive cabs. Now every petty judge in the country thinks he has power to crush strikes by the abuse of judicial power.

The menace of the injunction consists in this: It is being increasingly used by both federal and state judges in the most despotic manner, and in the event of a really serious strike will readily become an instrument of brutal tyranny, tearing away the civil liberties of the workers, casting them in jail at the will of the courts, tying up their strike funds and making any kind of strike relief illegal, as has already been done by the infamous Daugherty Injunction against the railroad shopmen.

There is only one way for the workers to fight the injunction menace successfully; they must achieve political power in both state and nation, pass laws prohibiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and impeach and remove from office judges who persist in this despotic practice. They must also put in the White House a labor president, as the Mexican workers have done, who will appoint federal judges in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of the organized workers. Meanwhile, every candidate for public office ought to be pledged to oppose this evil, and if elected, held accountable for his pledge by the organized workers of his community.

(Continued on page 2)

History of the I. L. G. W. Fight on Injunctions

Review of Bitter Fight of Garment Workers

By VICTOR A. ZOKAITIS,
Member Chicago Typographical No. 16.

The 1924 strike of the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for which 46 members of that organization have either served or are serving 10 to 60-day jail sentences in the Cook county jail, was one of the most bitter in that industry.

Union Demands.

The strike followed an intense organization drive that was carried on in the garment district and was an attempt on the part of the workers to establish the 40-hour week, establish an unemployment insurance fund to be paid by the bosses, and retain the 44-hour week wage scale.

Tho thruout the duration of the strike the rank and file of the union at no time wavered in their determination to organize the dressmakers 100 per cent and to win all of their demands, the officials of the international who conducted the strike did.

Crowe Strikebreaker.

During this strike the entire force at the command of the union-smashing State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe was used in an attempt to [illegible] the strikers back to work and destroy their union. Judge Denis E. Sullivan and Judge Foell were used by the bosses in an attempt to stop picketing before the struck garment shops.

The rank and file fought to prepare the union for the struggle and demanded the reinstatement of expelled left-wingers. A gesture was made by the Perlstein-Sigman machine towards acceding to the demands of the rank and file.

Despite attempts of the bureaucracy to shove the left-wingers away, the left-wingers participated actively in the strike and aided the union to carry on its struggle.

Strike Vote.

At a meeting in Shoenhoffen Hall Monday, February 4, 1924, the union authorized the Joint Board to call a strike if the bosses refused to grant the demands of the union. The contracts were to expire February 1[illegible], 1924. At another meeting a str[illegible] committee was elected.

Issue Ultimatum.

Sunday, February 17, 1924, the st[illegible] committee met and decided t[illegible] the garment shop bosses until M[illegible] night to reopen negotiations [illegible] they had broken off. A secret [illegible] was also set for the strike, F[illegible]y, February 22, strike bulletins were prepared and the machinery of the organization prepared for a bitter struggle.

Wednesday morning, February 27, 1924, the date set for the strike, the garment workers left their shops.

Arrest 13 Pickets.

Thirteen pickets were arrested on the first day of the strike. The next morning police and gunmen hired by the bosses were stationed at the entrances to every shop.

Two thousand cloakmakers joined the girl garment workers in a half-day sympathy strike. The cloakmakers went out so as to protect the girls from assaults by uniformed and plain-clothes plug-uglies.

During the strike about 3000 to 400 workers were arrested. Arrests were made on "disorderly conduct" and "assault" charges.

"Committee of Fifteen."

The assaults of State's Attorney Crowe's men on the girls led the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting Sunday, March 2, to create a committee to probe the misuse of public funds by Crowe in his attempt to aid the garment shop bosses. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, appointed the "Committee of Fifteen."

March 3, 1924, two groups of bosses applied for an injunction prohibiting picketing of the struck shops. The Graceline Dress Co., Singer and Nudelman, Inc., Goldrich Frankle Co., University Frock, Inc., and Elias Mann were one of the groups that applied

(Continued on page 3)

FURTHER STATEMENTS BY LABOR LEADERS AND PUBLICISTS ON INJUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

Theodore J. Vind, president of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly.

TO my mind a judge that will sentence women, some of them with babes in their arms and prospective mothers, to jail because they were fighting to improve their conditions and provide themselves with the necessities of life commits the most brutal act of a judge in our present civilization.

I think that over the door of every court room there should be placed the inscription: "All workers who enter here leave all hope behind."

In most of the struggles in which the injunction is made to play its part are between the employers on the one side, who fight to protect their unholy profits, and the workers on the other side forced by cirmumstances to battle for the necessities of life. In this struggle the courts step in and seek to take out of the hands of the worker the only weapon that he has—the right to fight for his existence.

A good deal is said about "Americanism" and what constitutes it. The worker who fights to protect himself, his family and his class and is forced to stand for conditions for which they accuse the Russian workers of standing for, to my mind, these kind of workers manifest the same kind of spirit attributed to our forefathers who fought tyranny and injustice at all times.

By William Mahoney, Editor St. Paul Labor Advocate.

THE use of the injunction in labor controversies is a striking example of the misapplication of designedly beneficial laws. What was originally intended to prevent irreparable injury is now employed to cause irreparable injury. The present application of judicial injunctions in labor disputes is a radical departure from the original purpose of this mandate.

This practice of perverting laws to other than the purpose intended shows how important it is that every branch of government be placed in the control of sympathetic hands if the workers expect to get protection from distinctly labor laws even. The penalty attached to the violation of the anti-trust law was first and most forcibly visited on a labor organization, the United Hatters—when the plain purpose of the law was directed at the evil practices of trusts. An unsympathetic court used the law against organized labor.

IN view of this experience, the workers have come to look upon the courts and especially the federal courts as foregone enemies, and have tried to keep away from them. During the past twenty-five years persistent and repeated efforts have been made to safeguard labor's right by legislative inhibitions of the court's use of the injunction, and compel the differentiation between human labor and property; but somehow the courts find a way to misconstrue the intent of the legislature, and go right ahead and apply laws adversely to the labor organizations.

Today the judicial injunction is the most potent weapon of the employing class to uphold their right to exploit the workers without hindrance from union activity. In addition to enjoying a strange regard for the sacredness of the courts, the latter have an effective way of making their orders stick. The courts occupy a super-sphere and are always responsive to the call of property interests. They have assumed the vital function of guardian of employing interests during their conflicts with labor.

THE injunction more than any other factor has served to make the strike unpopular with labor organizations and has thereby destroyed the independence and militancy of the workers. The Daugherty-Wilkinson injunction in the railroad shopmen's strike is looked upon as the fatal blow to the workers' side of the contest. The same thing was true in the historic A. R. U. strike of 1894, when Judge Groscup sent Debs and his executive board to jail and broke the strike.

The steady extension of court interference in labor disputes has reached a point of development at which a system of prescribed regulation has been developed. Just as soon as a strike occurs, the first thing the employer does is to sue out an injunction forbidding almost every move that might in any way contribute to the success of the struggle.

THE first effect is to paralyze the activities of the strikers and give the employer the opportunity to gain time to secure strike-breakers. The repeated experiences of labor unions in this process should forwarn them to be prepared to meet the injunction proceedings more than half way. It should be a part of the strategy of the unions to anticipate the court moves of the employers, and force immediate action. Time is one of the most vital elements in the success of a strike.

Just what to do in very case is difficult to prescribe. Sometimes it is even necessary to disregard the orders of the courts when the injunction is clearly a violation of the workers' rights, and there is no appeal from the court's orders. However this should be done only in extraordinary cases. The late President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor with John [illegible]chel disregarded the orders of the court in the Buck stove [illegible] but were never sent to jail. This happy outcome would not [illegible] likely in the case of a striker.

Until labor has judges sympathetic with the interests of the workers, the courts will be used by the employers as weapons of defense and offense.

J. L. Davidson, Organizer of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

I am gladly accepting your invitation to give you my opinion on the injunction menace to be printed in the special edition of the anti-injunction issue of The DAILY WORKER.

For the labor movement in Chicago the fight against the injunction evil is a fight for the existence of the trade union movement. In the past few years the so-called house of justice has, under the famous equity law, practically broken every strike thru the injunctions against organized labor. This resulted in almost every instance in the breaking of the union, as everyone knows that after a lost strike the union is so weakened it can hardly exist.

I feel that only thru the united struggle of the workers, politically and industrially, can we accomplish this act. It is high time that organized labor met in an anti-injunction conference and laid plans to get rid of this evil. It is high time that labor gets together on the political field and puts forward a United Labor ticket against the capitalist politicians. Only by these methods can we hope to accomplish anything.

Robert W. Dunn, Civil Liberties Union.

TO fight the strike-breaking injunction powers now vested in the courts certain lines of activity are open to organized labor:

1. To exercise labor's constitutional liberties of free speech, press and assembly even though this involves the open violation of a court's picket-killing edict. This will, as in the case of the Chicago I. L. G. U. workers, often mean filling the jails with labor's best elements. This dramatic type of protest is necessary.

2. To bring impeachment proceedings, where possible, against the injunction-issuing judges; and to fight for anti-injunction legislation in the senate and house of representatives of the United States, as well as in the state legislatures.

3. To organize the unorganized. The stronger labor is unionized the more influential its voice in determining the policy of courts, legislatures and judges.

4. In this connection to fight particularly the company union and the yellow dog contract. It must not be forgotten that suppressive injunctions are often based upon the treacherous anti-labor operations of the boss-controlled company unions. For example the pending injunction of the Forstman and Huffmann Co. at Passaic, N. J. is grounded upon the inspired request for protection to scabs issued by a few company suckers connected with the company union.

5. To organize labor politically. A real labor party is the surest way to strike at the injunction weapon, now so menacing in the hands of the employers and their legal agents on the bench. Only a Labor Party can deal an effective blow at injunctions and the Tsardom of the courts.

By Carl Haessler, Managing Editor, The Federated Press.

INJUNCTIONS are an excellent weapon for the class that manages to control the courts. In America the employers control the courts and the workers suffer from injunctions. Some day the workers will control the courts and the employers will suffer from injunctions. And on some still later day the employers may perhaps be permanently enjoined from practicing their profession. Injunctions are all right.

J. F. Emme, Associated Textiles (Co-operative), St. Paul

MOST of our common law is an heirloom handed down to us from England, therefore finds itself in an ever increasing conflict with modern industrialism and all progressive social ideas.

The growing evil of the injunction must be met and this can only be done by the workers repudiating and making unpopular the issuance of injunctions in labor cases. The process must be just the opposite from what was used in advocating and making possible labor legislation under the caption of the police power of the state. Nothing will be more effective in destroying the injunction than mass repudiation and violation of the judge's edict when injunctions are issued.

Anna E. David, Secretary-Organizer Local No. 52, Millinery Workers' Union.

Labor must fight the injunction—the bosses' weapon to break strikes, by ignoring them, as the ladies' garment workers did, and the whole labor movement should rally to the support of those who have the courage to defy the injunction method of enslaving the workers.

V. F. Calverton, Editor, The Modern Quarterly—Author of "The Newer Spirit."

THERE are several ways of fighting the Injunction Menace, but only one way in which the fight can be maneuvered with success. To appeal to the pseudo-instincts of fair play and decency may satisfy the sentimentalist and soothe the utopian, but it can only irritate the Marxian. Deriving its inspiration from the anti-combination acts of the nineteenth century, the injunction is but another gesture of capitalist-justice. As long as military power, legal control and political jurisdiction rest in the hands of a class dedicated to individualism and devoted to private property, all attempts to obtain advantage, disperse injustice and equalize opportunity ,are futile and absurd. The Injunction Menace is but part of the Capitalist Menace.

To fight the Injunction Menace successfully is to fight the Capitalist Menace successfully. The secret of success in this fight is the economic class-conscious organization of the proletariat.

THE constitution of the United States, created by the American bourgeoisie, is built upon the private-property conception. Its laws are devised to defend private-property possessions. The injunction is a defense of the rights of private-property. The capitalist judiciary is an exponent of private-property justice. Any attempt, therefore, to fight the injunction in the courts is as hopeless as trying to stem a sea.

With the revolutionary organization of the workers, on the other hand, the capitalist system is driven more and more to the defensive. The workers did gain shorter hours and better wages as the result of their economic organization. They did win the right to collective bargaining only to find the injunction introduced as a stab at this privilege. If one kind of injunction fails, another will be formed—to fight for the removal of one kind of injunction is but to fight a futile battle. To fight for an entire revolution in economic life is the only successful fight against the Injunction Menace.

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Leaders of the New York Subway Strike

Strike leaders discussing tactics to establish a genuine union to dispose the I. R. T. company union. Left to right, Harry Bark, Edward P. Lavin and Joseph Phelan.

WIDE USE OF INJUNCTIONS AS ANTI-LABOR WEAPON BEGAN WITH RISE OF TRUSTS

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE first injunction in the United States restraining workers was issued in Massachusetts in 1888—by a state court.

In rendering its decision the court took as a precedent the English case of "The Springhead Spinning Company versus Riley," in which the company, in 1867, had secured from Vice-Chancellor Malin an injunction restraining its striking employes from issuing placards and advertisements warning other workers that a strike was in progress.

SIX years later this decision was reversed by the highest British authority—the court of chancery. The lord chancellors ruled as follows:

> **The court of chancery had no jurisdiction to restrain the publication of a libel as such, even if it should be injurious to property.**

The Massachusetts decision, now a precedent for all injunction proceedings, was therefore based on a legal fallacy—an English precedent which had been thrown out of court fourteen years before the Massachusetts court based its ruling upon it.

THE respect for "English common law" on the part of American courts is a myth and nothing more. Precedents established in English law are good or bad as they serve or hinder the aims of the American capitalists.

It was not long after the Massachusetts decision until the capitalists generally began to recognize the value of injunctions as a weapon against the workers.

The federal courts began to be used and the spread of the injunction menace coincides with the tremendous trustification of industry which began in the late 80's and continued thru the 90's to the present day.

IN 1891 an injunction was issued by the United States circuit court of the District of Columbia restraining Typographical Union No. 3 of Cincinnati from boycotting the "Commonwealth," a newspaper in Covington, Kentucky.

Then came the famous, or rather infamous, injunction issued in behalf of the mine owners of Idaho against the strike of the Western Federation of Miners in the Coeur D' Alene mining district in 1892. This was the first appearance of the injunction in a mass struggle of workers against a really powerful capitalist group.

NEXT in order was the injunction issued on March 11, 1893, against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by William H. Taft, judge of the U. S. circuit court of the Southern Ohio district.

This injunction, from which Taft derived his nickname of "Injunction Bill," prohibited the officers and members of the Brotherhood from issuing any instructions not to handle, receive or deliver cars to and from the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad Company.

In 1893 another injunction was issued against the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in behalf of the Northern Pacific Railway enjoining it and its members

> **From combining, or conspiring together, or with others . . . with the design, or purpose of causing a strike . . . and from ordering, recommending or approving, or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railway on January 1, 1894, or at any other time.**

THIS injunction was followed by another in 1894 which ordered the trainmen to

> **Refrain and desist from ever combining, federating, or conspiring together with others . . . with the design, or for the purpose of inducing, or causing a strike by any of the employes of said receivers.**

The permanent injunction thus came to be an established part of American judicial procedure.

It would seem that no further improvements could be made in a legal mandate which prohibits workers forever from organizing or striking, or both, but the attorneys for the capitalists, enamored of the broad vista of restriction which the injunction opened before them, discovered that its possibilities had not as yet been exploited fully.

SO we find in the injunction issued for the Thomas G. Plant Shoe Company of Boston against the members of the United Shoe Workers of America, a clause prohibiting the union

> **From paying strike benefits to any of the former employes of plaintiff now on strike.**

Then, in 1920, an Ohio judge restrained striking molders

> **From publishing, advertising, or circulating any statement, or declaration that there is a strike on, or pending at the plant of the plaintiff company, or that there is a trade dispute between the plaintiff and the defendant.**

BUT the bosses were not yet satisfied that every loophole thru which the discontent of workers could express itself had been closed and the lawyer tribe was called into consultation once more. The result of their efforts was the injunction issued against the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly in the Wonderland Theater case.

This masterpice of master class legal trickery leaves nothing for striking workers to do but surrender—unless they are ready and willing to throw "legality" to the winds and mobilize their full mass strength against these suppressive measures.

THE Wonderland injunction prohibited members of the Minneapolis trade union movement

> **From carrying, or in any manner, or in any wise, exhibiting any banner, sign, reading, printing, dodger, card, or any notice of any character having upon the same any statement that THE PLAINTIFF IS UNFAIR TO SAID DEFENDANT.**
>
> **From conveying, directly or indirectly . . . by means of any act, or statement, or printing of any kind, in the Minneapolis Labor Review or any other publication of said defendants . . . ANY STATEMENT OF THE FACTS, OR FROM WHICH SUCH FACT COULD BE REASONABLY INFERRED, that the plaintiff and his said theater . . . was, OR IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.**

WORKERS organize unions in order to use their mass strength to wrest higher wages, better working conditions, control of the job and a higher standard of living generally, from the capitalists who will surrender nothing that the workers have not the power to take.

Injunctions such as we have quoted make illegal union organizations, strikes, picketing, publicity for a strike, payment of strike benefits, collections for strike relief, etc.—if the unions obey the injunctions they cease to be unions.

FROM the cases cited to the injunctions outlawing the strikes of hundreds of thousands of workers like the Anderson decree against the United Mine Workers in 1919 and the Wilkerson injunction against the Federation of Railway Shop Crafts in 1922, has been but a step for the powerful, centralized and brutal capitalism of America thru its agency, the United States government.

Whether they wish it or not the unions, thru the use of the injunction in the interest of the capitalists, are brought into conflict with the government.

They cannot say, as President Lewis of the United Mine Workers' Union said in 1919, "we cannot fight our government."

The existence of the injunction process and its use against the workers shows that the government is not a workers' government.

IN all its branches—city, county, state, and national—it sides with the capitalists. In the use of injunctions against workers—making a jury trial impossible—this is particularly obvious.

Mass resistance to injunctions—strikes in spite of them, demonstrations, defense of injunction prisoners and relief for their families, protest sympathetic strikes, building of powerful unions by the inclusion of the workers at present unorganized, separation from the parties of the bosses, a fighting party based on the trade unions—only by these methods can the injunction, a peculiarly American form of suppression, be defeated.

GERMAN PROTEST STIRS BOSTON IN SACCO CASE; TWO WEEKS TIME GIVEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.— The defense in the Sacco-Vanzetti case was granted an extension of time until July 16, to file affidavits in support of its motion for a new trial. The original two weeks expired yesterday. Attorney Thompson moved for an extension, which was granted by Judge Thayer.

The news of the German protest caused comment in Boston. The conservative Boston Herald in an editorial commenting on this news, advices Governor Fuller to appoint a committee to investigate the evidence of the case before allowing sentence.

Strike Cripples New York Subway

(Continued from page 1)

Sixty-five hundred police are on strike duty, on trains, at terminals and on station platforms. This number is considered essential to keep traffic moving even at minimum speed, though the strikers total only 700.

I. R. T. motormen have been getting 69 to 82 cents an hour, or $38.64 a week at first and $45.92 after six years' work. Switchmen got 58 to 61 cents, or $32.48 a week at first and $34.16 in the third year. They all worked seven days a week. Ninety per cent of the strikers are married and 70% have children. They demand $1 an hour for motormen and 75 cents an hour for switchmen.

Strikebreakers are receiving $1 an hour, plus board, lodging, and special police protection. When the scabs were photographed by newspaper camera men in the big I. R. T. barracks, all of them turned their faces away or hid behind hats—with the single exception of Alexander Farlinger, the ex-scenic railway man. He regarded the job as a lark and posed for the photographers.

Submit Names.

The strikers submitted, with an offer to arbitrate, the names of three prominent clergymen from whom a mediator might be chosen. The clergymen suggested were William Montgomery Brown, recently deposed as a bishop by the Protestant Episcopal church; Rev. S. Parks Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches; and Father Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the 69th Infantry. But the company refused to arbitrate.

Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark, and J. G. Phelan are leading the strikers who have broken away from the company "brotherhood' and who have formed a new union known as the Consolidated Railroad Workers.

HISTORY OF THE I. L. G. W. FIGHT ON INJUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

for an injunction. They were represented by Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers' Association, Employers' Association and the Citizens' Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award. The other group of manufacturers belonging to the Chicago Dress and Skirt Manufacturers' Association were represented by Leo LeBosky.

Sullivan Aids Bosses.

March 5 Judge Denis E. Sullivan issued a sweeping injunction which not only prohibited the union members from picketing the shops, but also to be on the same street with those that were strikebreaking or to speak to any relative or in any way try to get the message before workers that may have gone to work in the shop not knowing a strike eixsted, that a strike did exist. Judge Sullivan refused to allow the lawyer for the union to present his case in court.

In the first few weeks of the strike about 40 to 50 bosses signed up with the union.

March 6 the Committee of Fifteen held its first meeting, at which it decided to probe the use of city policemen by Crowe to break the strike. A committee was elected to wait on Mayor Dever and demand that this practice be stopped.

On this same day fifteen members of the Northwest Side Manufacturers' Association signed up with the union.

Another Injunction.

March 7 a third injunction was issued by Sullivan. The Francine Frock Co., which had an injunction against the union prohibiting it from organizing the shop, was granted this second injunction.

Fear Labor's Power.

Tho three injunctions were issued no attempts were made at first to arrest pickets for contempt of court. The bosses feared to use the injunction at first as they feared that this weapon might be destroyed by mass picketing on the part of the entire Chicago labor movement. Students from the Women's Trade Union League, the University of Chicago, members of the Young Workers (Communist) League and other organizations were arrested on the picket lines for aiding strikers.

Police violence increased. Girl pickets were dragged into doorways and clubbed. Investigators for various civic bodies shared the same treatment. Reporters were arrested during the course of their work. As a result of this display of brutality a group of clergymen and college heads formed the Citizens' Committee. This committee as well as the Committee of Fifteen waited on Mayor Dever to end the police brutality.

Mayor Dever reluctantly ordered the bureau of public welfare to step in and aid in settling the strike. Calls were sent by Commissioner Mary McDowell to the Interstate Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Committee of Fifteen, and the bosses. The workers' representatives and a few of the independent bosses attended the conference. The big bosses refused to attend the meeting and declined to carry on negotiations with the union. Police violence still continued.

Nelson's Attitude.

A sub-committee was appointed at this meeting to investigate police brutality. Oscar Nelson was the only labor representative on the sub-committee. This committee later brought in a report which was never made public and which Nelson refused to make public for fear of "embarrassing" the mayor. This was Nelson's argument thruout the strike whenever any attempts were made to bring the matter of police brutality before the city council. Several times he threatened to refuse to aid the union in its legal fights if demands were to be made on him to take these measures in the council.

Mass Picketing.

Sunday, March 16, demands were voiced in the Chicago Federation of Labor for mass picketing and real support of the strikers by the Federation. John Fitzpatrick opposed this move and declared that the Federation could not do so until the union requested this aid. Auton Johannsen, chairman of the "Committee of Fifteen," informed the delegates that such a request had already been made by Meyer Perlstein.

Fitzpatrick and Nelson led the opposition to real aid for the garment workers and succeeded in getting the Federation to dodge giving this aid to the strikers.

Wednesday, March 19, the first of the pickets arrested on contempt of court charges for defying the injunction were sentenced. Florence Corn received a sentence of 30 days from Judge Sullivan.

By this time 70 bosses had settled with the union and 1,000 of the 3,500 workers were back at work. The bosses spent over $50,000 in five weeks for scabs and gunmen.

Joell—Injunction Judge.

Judge Sullivan, due to his strenuous activities on behalf of the bosses, was forced to take a vacation. Judge Foell then took the place of Sullivan in passing harsh jail sentences and fines on the strike pickets.

An appeal was made for a review of the case to the appellate court. The appellate court rejected the case. It was appealed a second time and rejected again.

Jail Garment Workers.

Warrants were then sworn out and the matter turned over to Sheriff Hoffman. The union then made a personal appeal to Judge Sullivan, producing evidence that the greater part of those sentenced had children, sick husbands or aged parents dependent on them.

As each case was reviewed Judge Sullivan conferred with the representative of the bosses. The representative of the bosses' association insisted on making an example of these heroic fighters for better conditions. Very few of the women were released Those that were released were about to give birth to babes. This was done because Judge Sullivan feared the criticism that would follow their jailing. The others were forced to go to jail.

Start Sentences.

Saturday, June 12, 1926, twenty of the pickets started to serve their sentences. The pickets and fellow-members of the union marched thru the busy downtown section to the county building. Here the pickets surrendered themselves to the sheriff and went to Cook county jail to serve their sentences.

The Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a number of other unionists sought to gain freedom for the pickets. The officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor were appealed to aid in releasing the pickets.

These officials, instead of calling on the entire labor movement of Chicago and of Illinois to openly protest against the imprisonment of these 1924 strike pickets and openly fight injunctions, sought to effect the release of the prisoners thru back-stairs dickerings with politicians holding state offices. John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor and John H. Walker and Victor Olander of the Illinois Federation of Labor were in the delegation that sought to gain the release of these pickets thru appeals to these capitalist politicians.

Refuses Pardon.

Governor Len Small, who has pardoned thousands of criminals, and Attorney General Oscar Carlstom refused to grant a pardon to the pickets. Len Small declared that he believed the strikers would be pardoned—yet did not pardon them, tho he had the power to do so. Carlstrom, the legal expert of the state, advised Small that the decision of the courts was not clear as to whether Small could pardon the pickets. The Chicago and Illinois Federation heads then laid down.

To Serve Sentences.

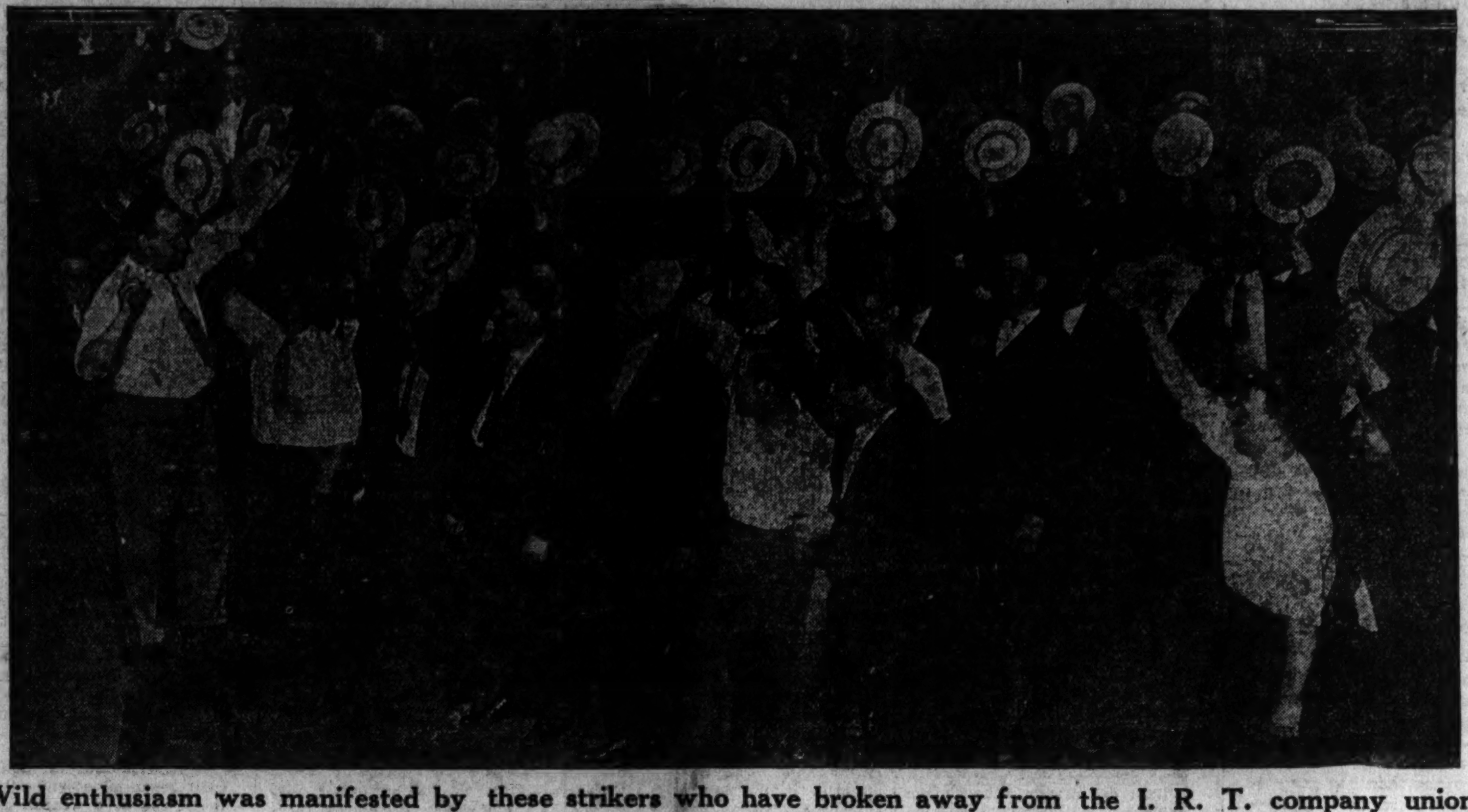
The Joint Board called a protest meeting at which speakers from various organizations joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in demanding the release of the pickets. The Machinists' District Council was one of the first organizations to send a telegram to Small demanding he free those still in jail or about to go to jail.

To this date no pardon has been forthcoming. There are quite a number yet serving sentences. It is not too late to demand that Small free these pickets.

Unions that have had injunctions issued against them should join the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in an open protest against the further imprisonment of the pickets and demand their release and also protest the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

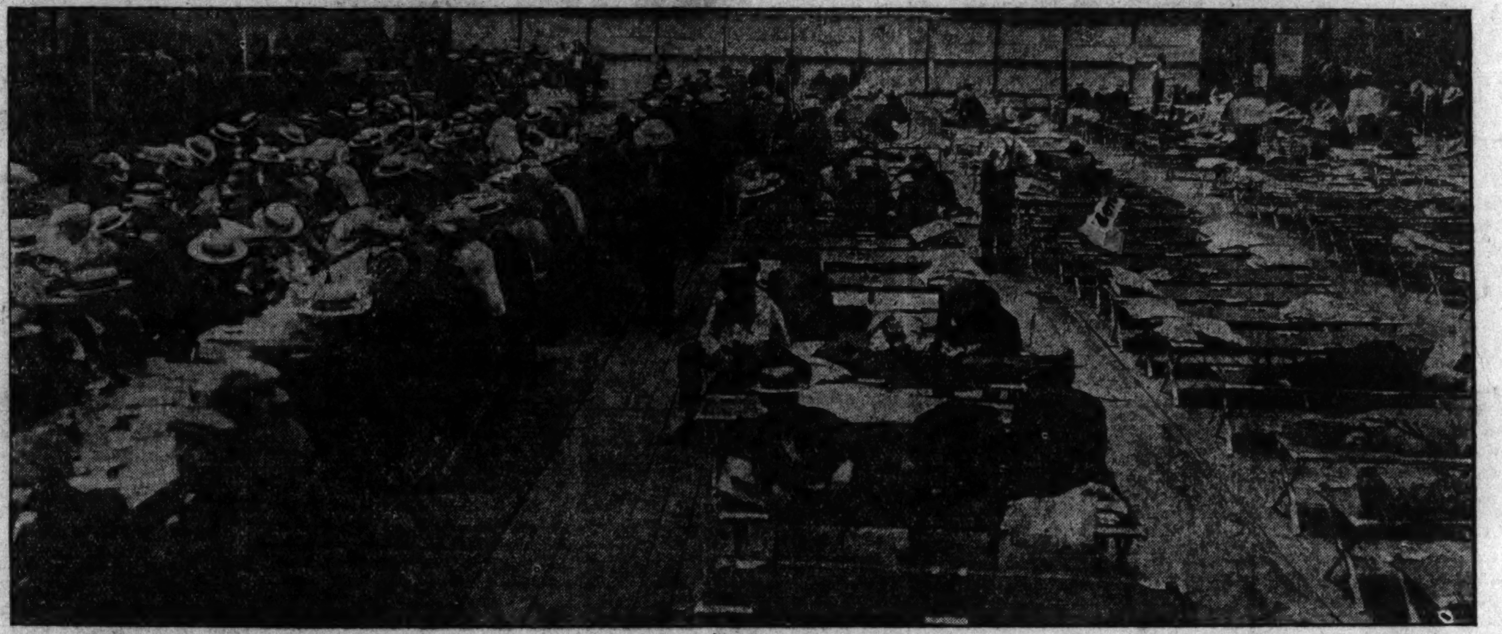
Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

Contrast This Enthusiasm of Strikers With the Cringing Scabs Below



Wild enthusiasm was manifested by these strikers who have broken away from the I. R. T. company union and formed one of their own. A group of them are shown here being addressed by one of their leaders, Edward P. Lavin, at Manhattan Casino.

Strikebreakers Fed by Company Under Guard in New York



Some of these camera shy scabs are showing that even they feel the onus of the disrepute that comes to a worker when he hires himself out to break strikes. The I. R. T. management is going to great expense to keep these pariahs fed and guarded. The New York police department, under the Tammany Mayor Walker, also is doing its bit by detailing over 6,000 cops to guard some 700 scabs.

STATEMENT BY JOHN L. FITZPATRICK,

Pres. Chicago Federation of Labor.

"I stand on injunctions where I stood twenty years ago," declared John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor in an interview with a reporter for The DAILY WORKER. "Injunctions are the illegal acts of a judge and should be so regarded by organized labor."

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL DRAFTED AND OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be unlawful for working men and women to organize themselves into or carry on labor unions, and to persuade or induce others to join with them for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or regulating the wages, or otherwise bettering the conditions of the members of such organizations, or doing any act in pursuance thereof not forbidden by law if done by a single individual. Labor unions and the individual members thereof shall not be liable to damages for the unlawful acts of their officers or of other members thereof unless they shall have personally aided, counselled and advised the same.

SECTION 2. No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court in the United States or any judge or judges thereof in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning the terms of employment or conditions of labor which shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation or contract of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor; or from recommending, advising, inducing, or persuading others so to do; or from attending at any place where any person or persons might lawfully be for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information; or from inducing or persuading any person to work or to abstain from work; or from ceasing to patronize any person, firm, or corporation; or from recommending, advising, inducing, or persuading others, so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute a single individual. The acts specified herein shall not be construed or held to be illegal, or unlawful in any court of the United States.

SECTION 3. No person shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of the United States for entering into or participating in any arrangement, agreement, or combination, made with a view of joint action for the purpose of regulating the number of hours of labor, or regulating wages or bettering the conditions of working men and women, or for any act done in pursuance thereof unless such act is in itself forbidden by law if done by a single individual.

SECTION 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

U. S. INDICTS STONE CUTTER UNION'S HEADS

"Anti-Trust" Law Jails Building Trades Men

NEW YORK, July 9. — The president of the International Journeymen's Stone Cutters' Association, Michael W. Mitchell, and four other well known officers of labor unions, including William J. McGregory, president of the Building Trades Council of Westchester county, N. Y., have been indicted in the federal court for violation of the Sherman "anti-trust" law, based on strikes and boycotts against contracts using scab made cast stone. The instance cited is the strike on the Junior high school of New Rochelle.

Cast stone made of pulverized rock and cement, may be made anywhere and cut to fit the particular job. U. S. Attorney Buckner, together with special federal investigators, Alexander B. Royce and W. Housten Kenyon Jr., assistants who investigated the strike, are to prosecute the union officials.

Buckner said that, "The government can see no reason why plants manufacturing the cast stone should not be located at points where wages are low and the stone brought into the district where more than 1,000 union workmen get wages from $8.30 to $12 a day."

The men by unionizing, had sought to keep out all stone not made in the district, said Buckner. Twenty-three unions in Westchester were allied together to help each other, and he intimated that the government would prosecute other unions besides the stone cutters.

'PASSAIC STRIKE MUST BE WON,' IS CONFERENCE CRY

"The Passaic strike must be won" was the keynote of the conference called in the Machinists' Hall, 113 So. Ashland Blvd., at which 27 local unions, 3 central labor bodies and 35 fraternal and other organizations sent their delegates to plan how to aid the 16,000 striking textile workers.

Delegates were present from the Metal Trades Coucuil representing 25,000 members, the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago, the joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Typographical Union No. 16, Plasterers' Union Local No. 5 and the city central committee of the Workmen's Circle.

Werlik Chairman.

An executive committee of eleven was elected. John Werlik, of the Metal Trades Council of Chicago and business agent of the Metal Polishers Union Local No. 6 was elected chairman, Victor A. Zokaitis of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 secretary and Duane Swift of the Bank Clerk's Union and the Liberal Club of Chicago, treasurer.

Representative Executive.

Anna Dubrov of the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Morris Seskind of the United Hebrew Trades, Joseph L. Pruneau of Plasterers' Union Loc. 5, Andrew Overgaard of Machinists' Union Local 390, Rupert H. Isenhammer, of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Local 6, Anna David of the Millinery Workers' Union Local 52, Fagan of the city central committee of the Workmen's Circle and Greenspoon of Branch 448 of the Workmen's Circle were elected to the executive committee.

Nancy Sandosky Arrested Again

PASSAIC, N. J., July 9. — [illegible] Sandosky was arrested by Passaic police in a new reign of terror. With two other frail girl strikers, Nancy was picked up on the astounding charge of having attacked and beaten up a husky police cossack, Max Meyer.

The other two girl strikers arrested are Mamie Sandosky, Nancy's sister, and Catherine Toth. All three are playing an important part on the picket lines and are on the police black list. The three girls were arrested and held in a filthy lock-up all night. In the morning they were brot before Judge William B. Davidson in police court. Judge Davidson naively declared his belief in the astounding story of the policeman that he was beaten up by three frail girl strikers, and held then on $1,600 cash bail.

tler, that pro- thitty ed off les.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out!

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The Injunction and the Labor Party

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party.

THE use of the injunction in strikes against the workers is the best proof of the class character of our government.

The injunction also gives the lie to the shouters who praise our "democratic institutions."

In the railroad shopmen's strike of 1922, the government secured the infamous Daugherty injunction which violated every right supposed to be guaranteed to the railroad shopmen, among others, by the American constitution. The Daugherty injunction denied the right of freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom to assemblage. It denied the right to the railroad shopmen to use the money of their own organization. And all this new law for the railroad shopmen was made by decision of one man.

IN 1919, the Wilson administration secured an injunction from Judge Anderson at Indianapolis against the United Mine Workers of America thru which the government, had the case been pressed to a final issue, could have completely destroyed this labor union.

The imprisonment of the Chicago Garment Workers for violation of the injunction of Judge Sullivan was the latest expression of an arbitrary power which is as great as any king or kaiser wielded during the absolute rule of the past.

IT is labor that suffers from this arbitrary use of the power of the government. It is labor which in a thousand strikes has felt the weight of the blow of injunctions. The Chicago Garment Workers are the latest of thousands of workers who have gone to prison for contempt of court because they violated the one-man rule of an injunction judge.

The injunction must be fought thru the method of defiance of the injunction judge as was done by the Chicago workers. But sending strikers to jail for contempt of court is not the best method of fighting the injunction nor does it bring to bear labor's greatest strength.

THE use of the injunction as a means of strikebreaking is a clarion call to the American workers to organize their political power on a class basis and to fight against the capitalist class and the capitalist parties for control of the political power. So long as the workers leave unchallenged the absolute rule of the capitalists politically, leaving the government in their hands, it must expect that that government will deal blows in support of the capitalists and against the workers, by enjoining them when they dare strike and putting them into prison if they dare violate the injunctions.

John Werlik
Business Agent Metal Polishers' Union, Local 6.

The injunction is the most paralyzing influence ever brought to bear in a strike situation.

It has no basis in ordinary legal procedure.

Legal rights and constitutional guarantees are wiped out with the judges' stroke of a pen.

As practiced by the notorious Judge Denis E. Sullivan no conclusive evidence of guilt is necessary in order that an injunction be issued against a labor union.

The most palpable frame-up by employers' agents is sufficient as evidence for the issuance of an injunction against a labor union.

The problem of overcoming this vital difficulty by labor I suggest the election of labor's own candidates for judges.

Huge mass strikes would also overcome injunctions, inasmuch as the capacity of our jails would not very materially affect the union picket lines.

J. B. Myers
Member of Local No. 478, International Association of Machinists.

Injunctions are tools of the employers and are used against labor when it goes on strike for an improvement of their conditions. In 1922 the railway shopmen learned their lesson. They learned to recognize what an injunction meant. That injunction was one of the causes for the failure of that strike.

The only remedy for labor is to form a political party of its own and see to it that these injunction judges are defeated.

Open-Shopper Jails Mother

Mrs. Eleanor Sadlowski was sentenced to 60 days in Cook County jail by Injunction Judge Denis E. Sullivan

THE CASE OF GEORGE PAPCUN

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE title of this article is misleading.

The case is not the case of George Papcun at all, but the case of the coal miners, the steel workers and their families against the Mellon-Morgan-Gary steel, coal and Wall Street government of Pennsylvania.

The title is misleading because even working class journalists find it hard to overcome the individualistic traditions of the United States sufficiently to speak always in terms of economic forces and political movements rather than in terms of individuals.

IN Pennsylvania the case of George Papcun has another name—a title which is part of the official records of the state government. It is:

"The People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus George Papcun."

The worst thing I know about George Papcun is that he chews tobacco because he thinks it emphasizes his working class character.

The best thing I know about him is that he is an energetic and fearless young worker who has an intelligent hatred for capitalism and all its works.

He is intelligent enough to be a member of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

THIS, and the fact that he tried and succeeded in organizing coal miners in western Pennsylvania in the face of opposition from the coal operators, the steel trust and certain miners' union officials who are altogether too friendly with the bosses, is the reason why his name and a long list of alleged violations of the anti-sedition law of Pennsylvania, are in the official records together with the evidence against him and the fact of his conviction on six counts of the original indictment.

Reading over the above sentences I find that it, too, is misleading. It is my opinion that had George Papcun continued the even tenor of his way as a tobacco-chewing but otherwise inactive member of the Workers (Communist) Party, had he not tried to organize miners, had he not exposed some of the more flagrant violations of the very elastic code of Pennsylvania trade union ethics on the part of "labor leaders," he would have not been arrested, tried and convicted.

EVEN in Pennsylvania chewing tobacco is not considered a violation of the criminal syndicalism law.

But agitation and organization among the workers in heavy industry is.

Very decidedly so.

The steel trust is prosecuting George Papcun in the name of "the people of Pennsylvania." There is nothing surprising in this to anyone who has followed the history of government in America, but it serves to confuse the issue and that is what the United States Steel corporation desires.

Of course, "the people of Pennsylvania" have nothing against George Papcun. But their rulers have, so the rulers attempt to identify themselves with the interests of the miners and steel workers and prove that George Papcun is "an enemy of society" in Pennsylvania.

WHAT they have proved is that George Papcun is an enemy of the form of society which the steel trust and Wall Street organizes and dominates. The real job of the International Labor Defense is to show to the workers and other decent people in Pennsylvania that George Papcun ought to be kept out of jail to keep on fighting for the workers and against the steel trust, its $5,000,000 election slush funds, its "company towns" and "company unions," its "company officials"—state, county and city—and its company agents in the labor movement.

THE list of witnesses and the evidence in this case furnish a striking study in steel trust stoolpigeonism. It shows that the steel trust and its kindred agencies, Mellonism, Vareism and Pinchotism, are debauching deliberately whole sections of the population of Pennsylvania, that few organizations remain free from their control, whether they be of a political, cultural or trade union character.

The record of the court proceedings

GEORGE PAPCUN

for one day alone is enough to show the truth of the above statement.

FIRST there appears one Corporal Willar, a member of the state constabulary, the familiar Pennsylvania "cossacks," fought by the trade union movement for years, but which the "friend of labor" and ardent prohibitionist, Governor Pinchot, has allowed to exist under his regime.

His, and other testinmony, shows that the state police were watching closely the coal miners' strike in Republic, where Papcun was active.

At the time of Papcun's arrest, the cossack corporal gave him a list of questions to which Papcun was ordered to give written answers. Papcun refused, so the obliging corporal **filled in the answers himself.**

THEN comes William Nelson, an employe of the Hillman Coal Co., who lived in the Croatian Hall, the headquarters of the strike committee, for four months. Why an English speaking person should want to live for four months in a hall where conversations, as a general rule, are carried on in the Slav languages, is a mystery—unless he had instructions to do so from some one connected with the "company."

This American patriot, who lives in Croatian halls, testified that Papcun said, "we must get a new government," and that there was "a way of training these young men with rifles and ammunition."

This is damaging testimony in Pennsylvania. Everybody knows that the way to get a new government in Pennsylvania is to buy it.

NEXT is one Stanley Kitta, another union spy, who tried to show that Papcun was "against the union." The steel trust, of course, is never against the miners' union except when somebody tries to organize one.

Kitta is followed by Frank Terrace, who gives his occupation as "farmer," but who is known as Republic's most prominent bootlegger. He had been shown up as a company spy in a previous case when Thomas Ray, a militant old member of the U. M. W. of A., had been the victim of a frame-up.

Terrace, in his capacity of stoolpigeon, engineered his election as chairman of the strike committee, of which Papcun was a member. He was also one of a committee of three to confer with the district officials of the United Mine Workers as to the possibility of getting a charter in Republic.

IT is evident that with a stoolpigeon as chairman of the strike committee and union officials who had shown little, if any interest in organizing these miners, that the bosses did not have much to worry about except active and insistent George Papcun who was spilling all the beans by actually trying to do some organization work.

Terrace steps down after telling of some very spirited but sound advice given to the strikers by Papcun relative to the manner of handling deputy sheriffs who tried to stop legal picketing, and which Papcun may or may not have worded as stated, and his seat is taken by Harry J. Lennon, a department of justice clerk in Allegheny county.

LENNON is not asked how much he got out of the campaign for liberty and democracy waged by the Mellon interests in the recent primary because this as Gilbert and Sullivan have it, "has nothing to do with the case."

But he does tell a lot of things about the Workers (Communist) Party, which have nothing to do with the case of "the People of Pennsylvania versus George Papcun." He wants to tell more but the judge is getting tired, probably feels that this so-called evidence makes but little difference anyway when the steel trust, in the name of "the People of Pennsylvania," has indicated so plainly its wishes in the matter of the disposal of Papcun's time and place of residence for the next ten or twenty years, and decides that it is not necessary to read the Communist Manifesto, Theses and Statues of the Communist International, pamphlets of the Trade Union Educational League, some of the works of Lenin and Bucharin, etc.

THE judge was right.

Papcun was convicted altho the defense sent out a story claiming that the ruling out of the above evidence was a victory for it.

These legal victories doubtless give lawyers a great deal of satisfaction, but the case of "the People of Pennsylvania versus George Papcun" will not be fought out in the Pennsylvania courts or the United States courts. The courts will reflect the political struggle now centering around the question of trade union organization.

It will be fought out in the mines and mills of Pennsylvania by workers who know that the real name of the case is the "Steel Trust of Pennsylvania versus the People of Pennsylvania."

IT seems to me that the Pennsylvania rulers have picked a poor issue. It is so clear that workers can understand it easily when it is brought to their attention. In the course of the struggle going on in Pennsylvania there will be developed many more George Papcuns.

When the Papcuns outnumber the paid spies of the steel trust, Pennsylvania will have a real labor movement.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Editor The DAILY WORKER:—O'Flaherty writing again in DAILY WORKER! Three cheers for him! Tell him for me "best wishes" and here's hoping he continues to get stronger and stronger both physically and otherwise and continues to hammer away against graft, corruption and capitalism.—R. Wight, Clinton, Ohio.

* * *

Editor The DAILY WORKER:—I beg to suggest that a subscription be raised for the purpose of striking a special gold medal for all class war prisoners such as injunction victims and others and be presented to them either on conviction or release from prison.

They deserve it—a great deal more than the professional butchers.—A. J., Los Angeles.

* * *

Dear Comrades,

Your DAILY WORKER is getting better and better. I liked very much the "With the Staff," last page last column. It is a gem and hope you keep on in the same way so that we sympathizers with Communism, can read a real working class paper—J. N., New York City.

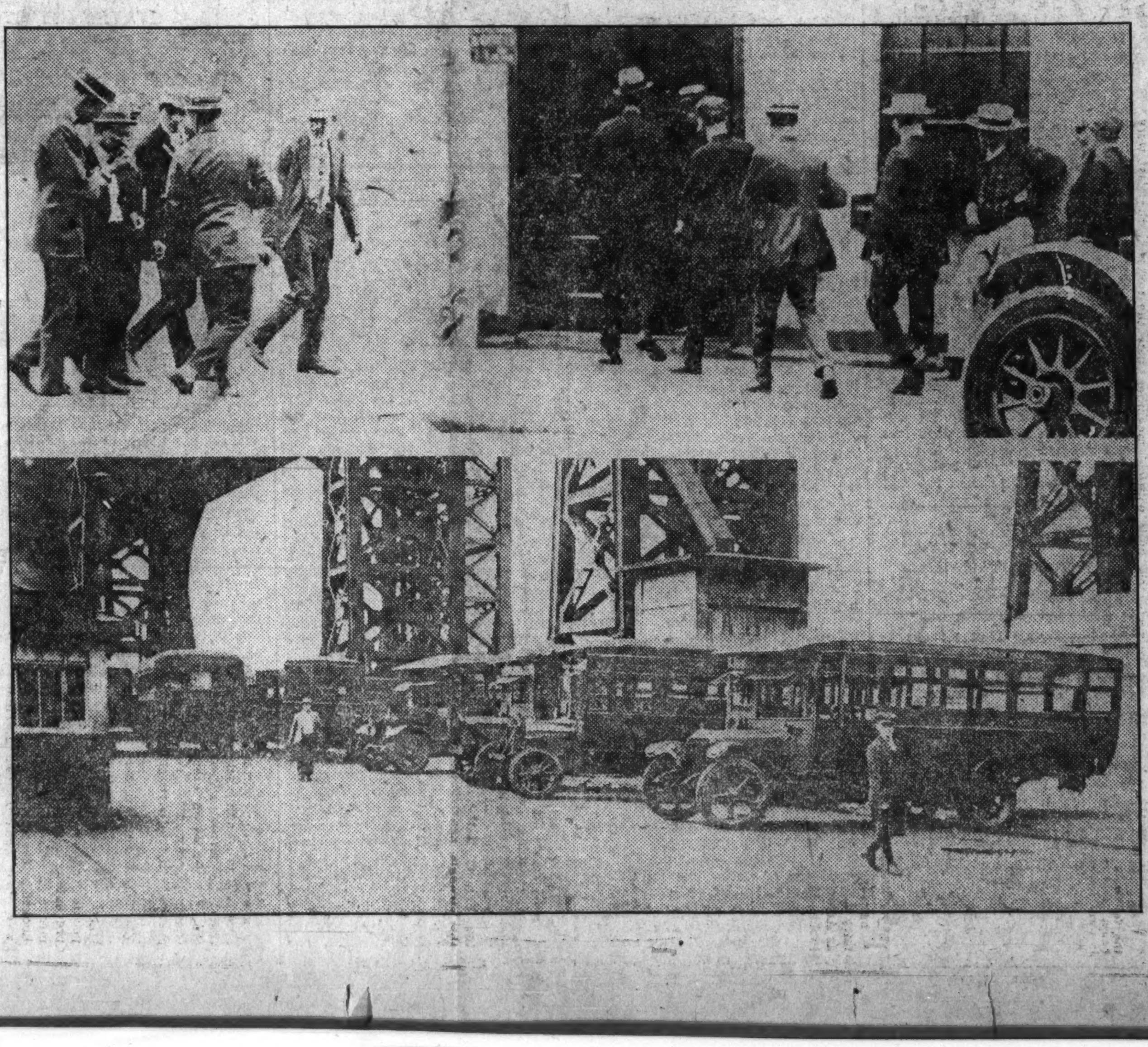
Resumes New York Flight.

BELEM, Brazil, July 9. — Bernardo Duggan hopped off at 7.15 this morning in his seaplane for Maranhao, resuming his attempted flight from New York to Buenos Aires.

7 Die In Czech Floods.

AUUSIG, Bohemia, July 9. — Heavy rains and thunderstorms have lead to floods here which have worked havoc and cost seven lives. The seven persons who lost their lives were engaged in rescue work in a factory which had been flooded.

I. R. T. Scabs Entering Company Barns; Below, Company Buses



The Beast of Steel

The Story of Jose Quiroz—Jose's Bad Luck With a Steel Bar—He Becomes a Cripple—His Friend "Willie"—The "Rambino" in Old Mexico—He Tries For "Compensation"—Four Witnesses Needed—Jose is Big But Broken.

By B. BORISOFF.

BRUTAL things happen in the steel town of Gary.

Lives are crippled and destroyed and the story of the lives crippled and of the lives lost is never told to the world. Silently people suffer and silently they die under the iron heel of the steel trust.

Here is a typical story.

JOSE QUIROZ, a Mexican, 31 years old was working in the Merchant mill, a department of the Illinois Steel Co. for only two months when the accident happened. He was working as a laborer, handling heavy steel bars. On August 11, 1925 when the accident happened he was standing on top of the rolls pulling with his hook the steel bars.

The hook slipped, Jose fell eight feet down on the iron floor. He struck the floor with his right side. There was but one witness to the accident, another Mexican working nearby.

PAINFULLY Jose rose from the floor and... went on with his work for 3 hours...

A giant of a man as Jose was he could not stand the pain any longer. He went to the foreman and tried to explain what had happened.

The foreman did not try to find out what happened, but he changed Jose to an easier job of sweeping the floor.

Jose finished his day's work and went home.

HE came back the following day, his arm swollen and hurting and was again put to sweeping the floors of the mill.

Jose had to work hard.

He had left his wife and child in Mexico, they needed his support. He could not afford to go to the doctor.

His hand pained more and more with each day's work until he could hardly move it.

ON September 19, 1925 he was fired. The Steel company has no use for sick men.

There are enough people at the gate to take the place of an invalid. Jose was now out of a job, sick, and without any medical attention.

In November his means gave out and he began to look for a job.

There is a man, a Mexican, by the name of Guillierns keeping a boarding house at 1049 Adams street, Gary. He is known as "Willie."

He has connections in the mills. To him Jose went, rented a room as many did who sought a job thru "Willie" and "Willie" placed him in the mills on some construction job.

JOSE worked only one week and was fired again.

After this happened "Willie" asked him what the number of his mill check was, went to the mill office and without his knowledge or consent received his pay giving Jose only $13.00.

Jose felt entirely helpless.

There was no place to go. "Willie" offered him a job as a janitor in his house. Jose accepted. He was promised by "Willie" a ticket home and $80.00 cash and for this he worked from November 6, 1925 to March 8, 1926.

"WILLIE" gave him room and board, gave him $5.00 to buy a pair of overalls and a shirt, $3.00 to buy shoes and at times gave him 25 or 30 cents for a show.

He fired Jose as soon as he learned that Jose was trying to secure some assistance from the Mexican counsel, to whom he wrote several letters.

JOSE is illiterate.

He had to depend upon other people to write his letters. He applied to a certain notary public who knew the Spanish language and was handling compensation cases for the Mexican workers. This notary public went to the foreman and the paymaster of the mill and came back with the news that Jose's case was a hopeless one since he needed four witnesses to his injuries while he had only one.

JOSE lives now in the Roumanian Hall doing little odd jobs. This keeps him alive.

From his home in Mexico come pitiful letters telling of the suffering of his wife and boy for whom he can do nothing.

Jose is now a broken man.

It is pitiful to look at this man so powerfully built and so helpless.

In two months the steel mill crushed his life and threw him out as useless rubbish.

How many more suffered the same lot?

It will never be known.